THE REUNION VIRGINIA CONFEDERATES BAVING

A SPLENDID TIME. THE BATTLE ABBEY MATTER.

Location of Memorial Will Not Be Determined Until Fall Amount in View Has Been Raised-Gordon to Succeed Himself.

NASHVILLE, TENNA, June 22 .- (Special.)-The reception by Mrs. Hollins to the Virginia delegation last night was a brilliant affair, Governor O'Ferrall and his staff, the delegates from Lee, Pickett, and other Virginia camps, and other Virginians were present, and the occasion was graced by Miss Russell, of Winchester, Virginia's beautiful sponsor, and her maid of honor, Miss Hancock, of Albemarie. Polk Miller afforded infinite amusement and pleasure with his songs, his banjo, and his delineations, as he was at his best, and Mrs. Pleasants rendered some of her

aweelest music Virginia and North Carolina are very much in evidence in this grand gathering of the Confederate cause. The Vir-There are a large number of and hundreds of old Virginians living in other States are here, eagerly inquiring after the old mother, and shaking hands

Virginia sponsor, Miss Russell, is rally voted the most beautiful of all beautiful women who represent the and is having great attention

John Cussons, of Virginia, is the most notable-looking men Colonel J. J. Williams, of Colonel Morgan, and others, attract attention by their and are having a thorough-

CATTLE ABBEY REPORT.

correspondent has had a peep at of the president of the trusthe Battle Abbey Memorial Ason, which has been adopted by and, and will be submitted to the tion to-morrow. The report gives that very commendable prohas been made in collecting funds Mr. Rouss's offer, but says that full sum of \$100,000 has been It expresses strong confidence reunion next year, the will be in hand and the loca-Colonei John B. doing everything in his power ote the interests of Richmond, ere is a very strong sentiment in State in favor of Richmond, and Virginia and Richmond will only duty in raising funds within veer, we shall secure the prize. on the same general line as us reports, taking strong ground vor of partisan school histories, ondemning as utterly impracticascheme of a joint high com n to manufacture a history that cceptable to both sections. has been a great do,, full of derate enthusiasm. Nashville is herself proud, entertaining the crowds, and "the boys" and Sons are having a glorious time.

MANY SPECIAL TRAINS.

Prominent Confederates in Attendnuce-Judge Reagan's Address.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 22.-Many cial trains arrived to-day with exinfederate soldlers and friends, who - The Associated Press correspondent is ne for the purpose of attending the satisfied from what he can learn that sual reunion of the Confederate vete-

The regular trains were run in cons, in order to accommodate the demand for transportation. her cleared somewhat toward noon. ex-Confederate soldiers spent the ning in attending the reunion at the ninent among those on the platform General Stephen D.* Lec, of Misppi; Judge J. H. Reagan, of Texas, only surviving member of Jefferson is a cabinet; Colonel A. S. Colyar and Thomas Mendes, of Nashville, and J. D. C. Atkins, surviving members Confederate Congress; Hon. Mar-Wright, of Washington; General B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Colonel ry C. M. Meyers, Colonel Lake, Colo-Helm, of Memphis; General E. P. of Mississippi; Colonel Howard, orgia; General Moorman, of New s; Colonel Baxter Smith, of Nash-General W. B. Bate, Colonel John Savage, of Tennessee; Dr. J. Will Jones, chaplain of the United Con

israte Veterans; General Clement ans, of Georgia, and General Joseph heeler, of Alabama. Robert E. Lee, Jr., a grandson of General Robert E. Lee, also occupied a promi-nent place on the platform, and a son General Hood was present. Both of ese young men were shown marked ention by the veterans.

eneral John B. Gordon arrived during morning, and was given an enthusias-

assemblage was called to order General Gordon, and prayer was of-ed by Dr. Jones, the chaplain. Gover-Taylor delivered an address of wel-in behalf of the State; Judge Ferspoke for the county, and Bishop gerald, who represented Mayor Mcthy, spoke for the city. Captain J. PRrien, chairman of the Executive nittee, made some announcements, also welcomed the visitors. General

n spoke briefly.

JUDGE REAGAN'S SPEECH dge John H. Reagan, of Texas, said part: This great assemblage and interesting occasion call up many ries of great events-of earnest action of the Southern States in sing ordinances of secession; the orederate States; the commencement ostilities; the enthusiasm on both the assembling of mighty armies; treatest war of modern times. Why his strife and suffering and death on a people of the same country, same race, and, in a general way, the same political and religious lons? An inheritance from the govuents of Europe and from our ors had raised a question involving much of property value to admit adjustment in the ordinary methods egotiation and compromise. And tu was, therefore, submitted to the bry vindicate us against the charge we were not authors of "a cause ss war," brought about by ambitious aders, but that our brave men, fought God prayed, and our holy men patiently and patriotically all the privations and horrors of a great war, eruelly forced upon us, for the purpose of upholding the Constitution and laws of the United States, preserving the rights of the several States to regu late their own domestic policies, and of protecting their people against epoliation and robbery by a dominant majority, some of whose mem-

the Holy Bible declared that

nized and protected slavery, declared that it was a "league with hell and a ovenant with death." Whatever may have been said in the

past in defence of the institution slavery, and whatever may now be thought of the means by which it was abolished in this country, the spirit of the present age is against it, and it has passed away, and I suppose no one wishes its restoration, if that were prac-ticable. Certainly I would not restore it if I had the power. I think it better for the black race that they are free, and I am sure it is better for race that there are no slaves. The restoration of peace, good government, the rule of law, and good law, for those who were once enemies, is as gratifying to me as it can be to any other citizen. But the charge has been constantly made since the war that the Confederates were rebels and traitors, and the effort is all time being made to educate the fathers and their mothers were rebels and traitors, and, therefore, law-

OUR PLACE IN HISTORY Now that we are again citizens of the United States, living under the same government and constitutional flag, our late adversaries ought not to desire to degrade us in the eyes of posterity, and if they would be wise and just, they should not wish to place our people in history in the position of being unworthy of the rights, liberty, and character of citizens of our great and common country. And while I have accepted, and do accept, in good faith, the legitimate results of the war, and while I am, and will be, as true to my allegiance and duty to our common government as any other citizen can be I shall insist on my right to tell the truths which show that in that great struggle we were guided and controlled by a sense of duty and by a spirit of pa liberty, and property in a contest with a From the desolation, absence civil government and political rights, and outlawry produced throughout the South orn States, less than thirty years ago, we now, in all these States, have good government, good laws faithfully ced, liberty protected, society reorganized, peace and industry re-established, with many valuable enterprises

put into successful operation, and with a steady and wonderful increase in popu-lation, wealth, and comforts of civilized life. This constitutes the greatest and propellest vindication of the capacities of our people for local self-government, and our people than was ever obtained by war, it is the triumph of their capacity for self-government, and shows that our people are worthy the possession of the poli-tical power and religious liberty which

THE CITY OVERFLOWING. The city is full to overflowing, and the ight the incoming trains were p the streets are filled with middle nen wearing the association's In addition, the friends and families of the veterans have turned out

in force, and the sponsors and maids of honor have added to the attractions. the streets, playing and pamiliar to all who endured the trials from speeches are being made, and the city is one grand mass of festive occupants. The chief subject of discussion is the proposed retirement of General John B. Gordon as commander-in-chief. He signified his intention of retiring He has the command of the association, and this has caused a good deal of wire-pulling. Many names are suggested for his suc-cessor, among them General Simon Bolivar Buckner, General Joe Wheeler, Genvar Buckner, General Joe Wneeler, General Euckner's position on the financial ques-tion and his candidacy for Vice-Presi-dent as the nominee of the Indianapolis dent as the nominee of the indunapoles convention is being urged against him. But from present indications, this is labor lost. General Gordon will an-nounce his desire to retire, the associa-tion will say he shall not retire, will re-elect him, and force him to again ac-

cept the position. GORDON HIS OWN SUCCESSOR.

mander-in-chief and will acept. A brilliant reception was given by the Tennessee Daughters of the Confederacy to the old soldiers, the sponsors, and the maids of honor at the Capitol to-night. maids of honor at the capture of the charming events of the reunion.

To-morrow, the convention will hold a business season in the forenoon. In the

afternoon there will be a reception of the visiting ladies in the Woman's Build-ing at the Centennial, and at night a Confederate concert at the Tabernacle, to be followed by a grand ball at the

The tide of incomers will not cease until Thursday. Thousands of the vetewitnessed fireworks propared expressly for the occasion.

FROM "OLE VIRGINNY." Gov. O'Ferrall and Party in Nash-

ville-Fourth Regiment Parade. (Nashville American, 18th.) Virginia's distinguished Governor was

honored in many ways yesterday. First, by Virginia's swellest military organization, the Fourth Regiment; second, by a banquet at the West-Side Driving Club by the Centennial Company, and, third, by a reception at night in the Seaboard Air-Line car, with small attentions sandwiched between these events.

Serving as an escort to the Governor yesterday morning, the Fourth Regiment yesterday morning, the Fourth Regiment of Virginia put up one of the finest parades ever seen in Nashville. There have been parades where the costumes were more dazzling and the numbers greater, but the parade of the Fourth Regiment yesterday, though smail, was the pretiest that has yet trailed its way from the city to the Centennial.

The regiment came in town on the Nashville and Chattancoga road from the encampment within the Centennist grounds, and, forming first at the Union Station, marched to the Duncan, where Governor O'Ferrall and his staff are stopping. There the commissioned officers method cavernor and escorted him to the

Station, marched of the Governor O'Ferrall and his staff are stopping. There the commissioned officers met the Governor and escorted him to the front of the hotel, where he mounted a handsome steed, and, with Adjutant-General Anderson riding beside him, headed the procession, which took up the line of march and went out to Spruce street, and then to Broad, and out Broad to the Centennial grounds. The march was leisurely because of the excessive heat, but whatever the necessity that made the step slow, it detracted nothing from the movement, but rather added to the dignified appearance of the troops. The boys were fatigue coats of blue, with white duck trobsers. They are a splendidly-drilled body of men, and their fine appearance created comment of an unusually favorable character.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

At the entrance to the Centennial the regiment was met by a cordon of Centennial guards, and from that point made a tour of the grounds, with the regimental band playing lively airs and the handsome drum major, in red coat and gold braid, executing most marvellous evolutions of gold-tipped baten. The route from the entrance was past the Auditorium, around the Parthenon, and past the Commerce building, returning via the Parthenon, and thence around the Minerals and Forestry building, down to Capitol svenue, and out to the encampment headquarters. AT THE CENTENNIAL.

headquarters.

In front of the Commerce building Governor O'Ferrall and his staff drew their horses in line and reviewed the parade. It was a very pretty sight at that moments.

ment.

As stated, the heat was intense. It fairly sizzled on the helmets and caps of the men, and glittered like flashes from a furnace on the swords of the officers. Several members of the regiment succumbed to the heat, and were carried to headquarters in the Emergency Hospital ambulance.

imbulance.

Upon the programme of the day was a ecception and banquet of an informal nature to Governor O'Ferrall at the West-aide Driving Club, which was scheduled the paragraph of the colleging the paragraph.

was deemed unwise, and they immediately took off everything possible and stretched themselves under the tents and trees, with cooling drinks to refresh themselves

and recuperate.

At the West-Side Driving Club Governor O'Ferrall was given a warm reception by the Centennial officials and citizens of the city in general, and passed the most of the hot afternoon in and about the clubhouse.

A ROYAL GOOD TIME. If ever a regiment of soldiers in campenioyed themselves, the Fourth Regiment is certainly making such a record. The men are having more fun in this one week than they can forget in a year. They assert that such hospitality as they have found at the Centennial and in Nashville was never accorded them in their long experience.

have found at the Centennial and in Mashville was never accorded them in their long experience.

Said one of the officers yesterday: "We have camped in the lovellest section of New York, in the mountains of Virginia, at the seashore, and in many places, but we have never yet been so well satisfied with our accommodations as with those we have never yet been so well satisfied with our accommodations as with those we have never yet been so well satisfied with our accommodations as with those we have here. We have enjoyed every minute of our stay, and we are watching the days go by with much regret. Here it is Thursday already, and we must leave Saturday at midnight. You see it takes us two days to get home, or we would stay longer. There isn't a man in camp that wouldn't like to remain for a month. Yes, you can say that we have had the biggest kind of a time, and shall always feel indebted to everybedy we have met here; but, without disparagement to others, please particularly mention Major Clark, quartermaster-general of your Tennessee National Guard, and also Lieutenant Maney, of the United States army. Those two gentlemen have simply been hospitality itself. They have done everything possible for men to do to make us comfortable."

"Nothing in the world has interfered with our pleasure," said, Colonel Hodges,

us comfortable."

"Nothing in the world has interfered with our pleasure," said Colonel Hodges, "except the heat, and nobody could help that, of course. The accommodations for encampment here are the best I have ever met with or heard of, and the entire regiment has had a delightful time."

"Say," said Captain Dui, the joillest and most popular man in camp, "you can say for me that I am ready to live in Nashville for the rest of my life. This is the only place on earth." most popular for me that I am ville for the rest of ville for the

only place on earth."

GUBERNATORIAL BANQUET.

The officers regretted very much that they were unable to be present at the banquet in honor of Governor O'Ferrali that followed the conclusion of the parade. Those who sat down at the West-Side Driving Club tables were President J. W. Thomas. who occupied a seat to the right of Governor O'Ferrali; Hon. John Thompson, who occupied a seat to the left, and at various other places Messra. Sykes, Childress, Justi, Kirkman, Morgan, Brown, Robinson, and Dunn, of this city, and of the Centennial Company, with the following members of Governor O'Ferrali's staff; Colonel John S. Harwood, Colonel R. E. Boykin, Colonel Charles E. Wingo, Colonel Louis C. Barley, Colonel Jo, Lane Stern, Colonel Fred. Pleasants and wife, together with Lieutenant Newbill, of the Sixth Cavalry, United States army, Misses Sanders and Gilliam were also with the party.

The ladies present from Nashville and elsewhere were Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Mrs. Gardner, and Mrs. E. Sims, of Memphis, a guest of Mrs. Kirkman.

It was not known in the early morning that the luncheon would be given Gover-GUBERNATORIAL BANQUET.

Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Gardner, and Mrs. E. 9. Sims, of Memphis, a guest of Mrs. Kirkman.

It was not known in the early morning that the luncheon would be given Governor O'Ferrall yesterday, but, owing to the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman to entertain Governor O'Ferrall and his staff at Oak Hill to-morrow, it was hastily arranged for yesterday. However, it proved to be none the less enjoyable.

After a number of courses had passed, President Thomas grazefully introduced Governor O'Ferrall, who expressed his appreciation of the courtesies shown him in a happy speech that won the hearts of all present. Governor O'Ferrall explained that no arrangements had been made for a formal Virginia-day, but he had come to Nashville at the request of the Fourth Regiment, and because he wanted to see the Centennial, whose fame had been spread in every quarter of Virginia to such an extent that he supposed every day during the continuance of the exposition would be Virginia-day, more or less. The Governor congratulated the State upon having within its borders an exposition of such magnitude and magnificence, and particularly praised Nashville for her pluck and energy. He expressed himself, as did his staff officers at other moments during the day, as being astonished at the beauty of the Centennial and its extensive character.

Senator Thompson, Van Leer Kirkman, and others followed in short talks, and the guests then arose from the table after

TOBACCO COMPANY TRIAL.

Cross-Examination to Show That Company's Methods Are Harmless. NEW YORK, June 22.- The trial of the fficers of the American Tobacco Com-

restraint of trade was resumed to-day. Frederick P. Hier, a jobber in tobacco, in Syracuse, was asked as to a conversation he had with Henry J. Stockwell. He sald that Stockwell called upon him and asked him if he did not know that he was violating his contract with the American Tobacco Company in seiling a rival concern's cigarettes. The witness said he told Mr. Stockwell that he did not understand that he was under any contract with the American Tobacco Com-pany. He told Mr. Stockwell that he could get cigarettes of the American Company from jobbers. Mr. Stock-well replied that he might do this for a short time, but that the boxes of cigar-ettes manufactured by the American Tobacco Company were all numbered, and that the service of supplies would soon be

cut off... On cross-examination the witness said that he was in partnership with Mr. Lightman, who was an agent of the National Tobacco Company, from Au-National Tobacco Company, from August, 1839, for two and a half years. Mr. Lightman failed in August, 1833, and Wheeler & Co. became the agents of the National Company, called upon witness, and offered him the agency of the company for the State. Mr. Moore told him that all orders procured by agents him that all orders procured by agents of the company from retailers would be forwarded to him. Mr. Moore also told him he would be supplied with all the cigarettes he required if the American Tobacco Company refused to sell to him. Moore agreed to put the price on these cigarettes at \$3.45 per thousand, less 2 per cent.

James L. Whalen, a manufacturer of and dealer in cigars and tobacco in Ro-chester, was the next witness. He said that he had had dealings with the Amerithat he had had dealings with the American Tobacco Company for three years. He had signed the agreement of that company. On April 12 1835, he received a consignment of cigarettes from the National Tobacco Company. He had been filling orders for goods of the company previously. Early in 1834 Mr. Stockwell came into his store and asked him weil came into his store and asked him well came into his store and asked him if he did not think he was violating his contract with the American Company in handling the goods of the National Company. Witness denied that he was handling goods for that company, and Mr. Stockwell said that he understood that witness was filling orders for cigarettes made by the National Tobacco Company. Mr. Whalen said that he ad-mitted doing so.

CHOATE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Cheate's cross-examination of witnesses to-day sought to draw from them a statement that the alleged unawful agreement between the American

lawful agreement between the American Tobacco Company and dealers did not work a hardship to jobbers, manufacturers, retailers, or wholesalers.

Jerome C. Maltby, a wholesale dealer in tobacco, of Corning, N. Y., said he had signed the consignment agreement in 1822, and received consignments for a year. He then began dealing with the in 1892, and received consignments for a year. He then began dealing with the National Company. A few weeks later, the witness claimed, he received a let-ter from Mr. Stockwell, saying that ter from Mr. Stockwell, saying that thereafter he could only buy American Tobacco Company goods at "long prices." Mr. Malthy explained that the "long" price was the price paid by retailers. Isaac Boss, a New York jobber, said that he had operated under the consignment agreement of the American Tobacco Company in 1895, and then he had

pacco Company in 1895, and then he had received a letter saying that the com-

Senater Lexow, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee to investigate trusts, was called to the stand for the crusts, was called to the stand for the prosecution, to repeat the testimony given before his committee by officers of the American Tobacco Company as to the formation of the company. Objection was made to his testimony, and the court adjourned.

RETURN OF GEN. LEE. NO INDICATION THAT IT IS SOON

TO TAKE PLACE.

SUCCESSION TO CUBAN CONSULSHIP. P. H. McCaull, of Culpeper, Said to Be an Applicant for the Habana

Post-Washington City Personals-

WASHINGTON, June 22 .- (Special.)-There is no indication just now of the early return of General Fitzhugh Lee from Habana. An official at the State Department said to-day that General Lee was at his post, that he was in daily communication with the department, and that while his resignation had been in the hands of the President since the early part of March last, Mr. McKinley was not in a hurry about naming his successor. The position was one of the greatest importance, and the President will be extremely careful in the selection of a man to fill it. There are more than a score of applications on file at the lepartment for the consul-generalship at Habana, and it is said that among them is that of the Hon. Patrick Henry Mc-Caull, of Culpeper, the defeated Repubcandidate for Congress in the lican Eighth Virginia District. Mr. McCauli feels that his party is under heavy obilgations to him for his services on the stump, not only in Virginia, but in many other States, in several national cam-He probably reasons that if he falls in getting this fat Cuban plum, he may secure a smaller one elsewhere. Mr. McCaull, unfortunately, though, was a Reed man in 1856, and he is an adherent and close friend of Colonel William Lamb, chairman of the Virginia Republican State Committee, and he is not likely, on other account, to have any strong pull with the administration.

MENTION OF ALDRICH. Speaking of the report that ex-Conslate to succeed General Lee, the State Department official above referred to said that while he knew nothing about as such matters originated at the White House, and were settled there, he did not regard the report as anything more than "talk." In the first place, Mr. Aldrich was a wealthy man, and did not need the income from the consulgeneralship, and in the next place, he was not considered either a diplomat or a statesman, and would not measure up to the responsibilities of the position. Another strong argument against the appoinment of Mr. Aldrich is the fact that he is a close friend of Speaker Reed, whose presidential campaign he took charge of in the West last and spent large sums of money in the effort to secure the nomination of Reed at the St. Louis convention.

It was said when the Aldrich report was first set adrift that the appointment was to be made at the personal solicitation of Mr. Reed, and that it was the favor he had asked, or would ask of the administration. This is all like the Speaker of the House. is no love lost between him and the President, and it is hardly to be believed that Mr. Reed, the defeated candidate for the presidential nomination, would ask his successful rival to appoint to a big office a man who had vigorously opposed him by supporting Mr. Reed himself. The Speaker is not the kind of the supporting the kind of the supporting the supportin self. The Speaker is not that kind of a man, and the State Department official remarked that all the reports about the appointment of Aldrich were "mere talk," FAISON-RENICK-FINNEY.

Mr. Walter A. Faison, of North Carolina., who was succeeded as Solicitor of the State Department on the 5th of June, is still in the city, and is undecided as to whether he will return to his native State to practice law or open an office in this city or New York. Mr. Faison is an accomplished and cultured gentleman and an able lawyer, and his long experience in the State Department will be valuable to him in the practice of his profession, in several of its branches. Mr. Renick, lately the Chief Clerk of the State Department, who is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and I believe a native of Virginia, though a resi dent of Georgia, has been appointed the representative of Coudert Brothers, the law practitioners of New York, in this Mr. Renick has a grand future city. before him.

Mr. Finney, who was private secretary to Secretary-of-the-Navy Herbert, an who is a Powhatan (Va.)
is now the private secreta private secretary Secretary Long, who insisted his remaining in his old position. was quite agreeable to Mr. Finney, and, of course, his experience will be valuable to the new Secretary.

PERSONAL NOTES. Mr. H. M. Lewis and bride, of Staun-Mr. H. M. Lewis and bride, of Staun-ton, Va., are in the city, spending a portion of their honeymoon, and stop-ping at the Hotel Jefferson. Mr. Lewis

ping at the Hotel Jefferson. Mr. Lewis is a cousin of the late United States Senator John F. Lewis, of Virginia, and is also a cousin of Judge Lunsford L. Lewis, ex-president of the Virginia Court of Appeals. Mrs. Lewis is a first cousin of ex-Governor Joe Fifer, of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were married at Standard Taxadar.

at Staunton last Tuesday.

J. J. McLovick and L. B. Henkel, of North Carolina, are at the Jefferson.

G. L. Patterson, North Carolina; T. H. Skinner, University of Virginia; W. C. Carolina, wife Richmond; H. T. H. Skinner, University of Virginia; W. B. Gay and wife, Richmond; H. T. Jones, Raleigh, N. C.—The Raleigh.
W. W. Bain, Portsmouth, Va.; W. A. Wade, Mrs. E. A. McDonald, and E. C. Lawrence, Butler, Va.; R. G. Hester, Richmond, Va.; J. O. Burton, North Carolina; J. Hutchinson, Winchester, Va.; W. M. O. C. Revardinard, wife, M. O. C. Revar

H. Reyamin and wife, M. O. C. Reyamin, High Point, N. C.-St. James, Smith, Virginia-National, T. C. Smith, Virginia-National, W. F. Brocks, Haymarket, Va.; J. H. Mount . Vernon, Va.-Hotel

Lawrence. Mrs. W. Mathews, Virginia; E. F. Pescud. Raleigh. N. C.; A. McDonald, Virginia; E. B. Harrison, Loudoun, Va.; S. V. Yancey, North Carolina; E. F. Goldson, Somerset, Va.—Metropolitan, Hon. Connally F. Trigg and Miss Lee, W. Mathews, Virginia; E. of Abingdon, Va., arrived to-day, and are stopping at the Metropolitan.

S. R. Shirley, F. Griffith, C. Baily, A. L. Fureron, L. H. Machen, W. E. Bain, Virginia; T. C. Deal, North Carolina— Virginia; Howard House. POSTAL.

New offices have been established in Virginia as follows: Carloover, Bath county, with David Hoover as postmaster-special from Healing Springs; Dug well, Franklin county, with George W Well, Frankin Community of the Maff as postmaster—special from Gog-ginsville; Sky. Rockingham county, with William Hinkel as postmaster—special

from Greenmount. Among the fourth-class postmasters ommissioned to-day are the following William G. Sharp, Elm City, N. C. George M. Johnson, Hayesville, N. C. Green W. Matney, Highlands, N. C.; S Green W. Matney, Highlands, N. C.; S. Greer Parsons, Grassy Creek, N. C.; Charles A. Gross, Harmony, N. C.; William M. Edwards, Ivy, N. C.; James L. Banner, Montezuma, N. C.; Roberta A. Giles, Arrington, Va.; William S. Gregory, Drakes Branch, Va.; William T. Oakes, Gladys, Va.; William W. Vest, Randolph, Va.; Austin E. Hancock, Trevillans, Va.

villans, Va.

WEATHER GOOD FOR CROPS. Condition of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON. June 22 .- The Weather WASHINGTON. June 21-he decided by the Washington of crop conditions for the week ended June 21st, says: Except over the central Rocky mountain region and in California, where it was unseasonably cool, the week ending June 21st has been generally very favorable for

the growth and cultivation of crops. Portions of Missouri, Arkansas, Southern Texas, and Florida, however, need rain.
Corn has made vigorous growth in the principal corn States during the week, all reports from the central valleys indicating a marked improvement. In the Dakotas, however, the crop continues backward, with uneven stands, and in portions of the Southern States, where the early-planted is near maturity, rain is needed. Corn is being laid by as far north as the southern portions of Kansas and Missouri.
Cotton has made good growth during the week, generally throughout the cotton belt, the interior of Florida and Southern Texas being the only sections in which the crop has not made satisfactory progress. The reports indicate a marked improvement over the central portion of the cotton beit, and in Northern Texas.
Southward of the northern boundary of Tennessee the bulk of the winter wheat crop has been harvested, and some threshing done in North Carolina and Texas. Harvesting in Kansas is nearly completed, and will be finished this week in Indiana. Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryliand. In Tennessee, the finest crop for many years is now in shock. The weather conditions of the past week have been very favorable to this crop. In Washington and Oregon, recent rains have practically assured good crops of winter wheat in those States, in Northern California harvesting continues, with the yield light, and the grain of indifferent

year light. Spring wheat is doing well, and has made rapid growth in North Dakota. In South Dakota, however, while the outlook for the early-sown is good, the late-sown is less promising.

While the reports concerning tobacco are generally favorable, the condition of the crop in Virginia is considered below the average, and in Florida it is suffering for rain. Considerable has been set in New York, and the conditions have been favorable for transplanting in New Egland.

HOLD-UP ON THE L. & N. One Man, With Two Pistols, Sacks

Express-Car. NASHVILLE, TENN., June 22.-Only partial information is yet obtainable of a hold-up on the Louisville and Nashville railroad between Clarksville and Nashville, about 9 o'clock to-night, near St

ville, about 9 o'clock to-night, near St. Bethlehem. One man, armed with two pistols, sacked the express-car, and obtained, according to reports in Charksville, from \$2,000 to \$4,000. Further particulars are not yet obtsinable.

Later.—The express-car was in charge of Messenger L. C. Brennan. The train left Memphis at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The robbery occurred four miles east of Clarksville at 9:35 P. M. It is supposed the robber boarded the train at Clarksville. When a few minutes out he entered the car, and ordered the messenger to open the safe, which was done. After securing some money the robber pulled the bell-cord. When the train slackened speed he jumped off and made his escape. At midnight bloodhounds were placed on the bandit's trail, and it is thought he will be captured before morning. The passengers were not disturbed, and knew nothing of the robbery until it was reported by the messenger.

THE HAWAHAN TREATY.

Neither Chinese Nor Portuguese Protest Against It.

WASHINGTON, June 22 .- Neither the Chinese nor the Portuguese Minister has made a protest against the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, nor has either of them received any instructions on the them received any instructions on the subject from his government. Viscount de Santo Thyeso, the Portugese Minister, says he has no doubt that the Portuguese colony in Hawaii will be as amply protected under the laws of the United States as under the present regime on the islands, and he sees no possible reason way Portugal should lodge a protest against the treaty. The Chinese Minister is inclined to think that the clause in the treaty excluding the further immigration of Chinese to the islands is unnecessary, as the exclusion act would apply to them if our jurisdiction were extended to Hawaii. There are about 25,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

THE ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT. Probably Wilson Law Provisions,

With Pettus Addition. WASHINGTON, June 22.-The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Judiciary have held several conferences upon the form of the amendment against rusts to be recommended by them. indications are that they will recommend a specific declaration in favor of continuing the provisions of the Wilson law upon this subject, coupled with an addition covering practically the same ground as the amendment suggested by Schator and Aleksen, which is directed Pettus, of Alabama, which is directed especially against the importation of sugar for the use of a trust. The committee recognize the difficulty of enforcing the provisions of this amendment but this difficulty, they say, is inherent in anti-trust legislation, and some of them have practically concluded that the Pettus amendment meets the requirements as fully as they can be met. Pettus of Alabama, which is

HOMICIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Charles F. Jones Shot by T. Heber Wanamaker.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22.—A special to the News and Courier from Bamberg, S. C., says: A difficulty occurred here to-day between Mr. T. Heber Wanamaker and Mr. Charles F. Jones, in which Wanamaker shot Jones in the head, killing him instantly. The trouble was the outgrowth of bad feeling engendered between the two during the noted Copes-Murphy trial in Orangeburg about two years ago, in which Wanamaker gave some testimony regarding Jones's career. Wanamaker is a member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Angual Meeting of Their Asso ciation at Charlottesville.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 22.—
(Special.)—The Virginia Press Association
convened at noon to-day at the JeffersonPark Hotel, President Charles D. Denit,
of the Salem Times-Register, was in the
chair, and made an interesting address.
This evening at 9 o'clock Judge Robert
W. Hughes deliveted an address on antebellum editors. There are about fifty
editors in attendance. They leave for
Nasnville Thursday morning.

Funeral of a Beloved Lady. PAMPLIN CITY, VA. June 22.—(Special.)—Mrs. Ann E. Durphey, widow of Captain William E. H. Durphey, who for many years was one of the superintentents of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and resided at this place, died in Lyncaburg on the 20th and was interred in the family burying-ground at this place today.

day.

Mrs. Durphey was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, greatly beloved, and will be long remembered for her kindness and charity to all who were in distress and affliction.

She leaves two sons—James M. and C. W. Durphey—and a daughter—Mrs. James M. Couch—all of whom reside in Lynch-

W. Durphey—and a daughte M. Couch—all of whom reside in Lynch-burg.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. W. Couch.

Princess Tronbetzkoy.

COBHAM, VA., June 22.—(Special.)—
The Princess Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives), who has been under the treatment of Dr. Sinkler, in Philadelphia, for some time, returned home Saturday afternoon much improved in health. She was met at the station by her father, Colonel A. L. Rives, and her husband, Prince Troubetzkoy.

Early Morning Police News. Matthe Harris, a colored woman, was arrested early this morning by Sergeant Hall on a warrant sworn out by J. Pendleton, charging her with stealing a gold scarf-pin. She was lodged in the Second Police-Station, and will be given a hearing this morning.

Ing this morning.

Jack Lucas, a colored boy, was arrested on the charge of attempting to cut Mary Blizzard. The warrant was sworn out by the woman, but the prisoner stoutly denied the charge.

Railroad Detective Chases Thieves. Mr. T. Sheffield, a detective on the At-lantic-Coast Line, was watching some of the company's cars near Clopton Station this morning, when he saw two negroes approach and begin to unlock the brasses. Mr. Sheffield chased the men for some dis-tance and fired three shots after them. He succeeded in catching one of the thieves-Jordon Barksdale by name—but the other escaped into the woods.

CASTORIA.

The for states of the state of

DR. HIDEN'S CRITICISM OF THE

SCEPTIC'S THREE ESSAYS. AUTHOR IS NOT AT ALL CONSISTENT.

He Makes Many Statements Which the Pastor of Grove-Avenue Church Shows to Be Without Foundation,

Following is the full text of the admirable paper read before the Ministe rial Union recently by Rev. J. C. Hiden, in which he scores Mr. John Stuart Mill for his heresies: "Of Mr. Mill's 'Three Essays on Relig-

ion,' the longest, and perhaps, the most important, is the one on 'Theism.' After a careful study of this production, I cannot wonder that Mr. Mill's friend, Thomas Carlyle, found it difficult to discover in him 'any trace of religion of almost any sort.' "On page 131 we are told that a real

bellef in one Creator and Governor could only become common after a rather long cultivation of scientific thought.' And yet, as a matter of fact, we find that the only ancient people among whom this belief was common were the Hebrews. They had almost nothing in the way of science, and they were monotheists, while the Greeks, with all their science, were polytheists.
"On page 152 the author admits 'that nothing can consciously produce mind but mind; but he holds that we must not assume 'that there cannot be unconscious production, for that is the very point to be proved. I think it very point to be proved. I think it hardly necessary to prove that such a being as man was not made by blind force. Topsy's remark, 'Don't reckon I was made at all; 'spect I jes' growed,' can hardly be accepted as the ultimate philosophy.

philosophy. "The instance of finding 'a watch on an strangely treated on page 198. Our author admits that he would infer that the watch had been left there by a human being; but the inference would not be from marks of design, but because I already knew by direct experience that watches are made by men.' Exactly so. But if he had never seen a watch before, and had no experience as watch before, and had no experience as to how it was mad=, and the question arcse, 'How did this thing come into existence?' is there any human being without some pet theory to take care of, who would not say that an intelligent designer had constructed it for a purpose?

GOD'S OMNIPOTENCE.

"Mr. Mill seems to have little respect for the omnipotence of a God who uses means to accomplish his ends, and in arguing the case, he says (page 177): his arms.' But, as a matter of fact, this is precisely what he does use every time he moves them, and when the machinery is disordered, by paralysis, or by rheuma sometimes finds it impossible tism, he move them.

On the same page we have this remarkable statement: Wisdom and contrivance are shown by over-coming difficulties, and there is no room no diffi-

Once more, on the same page: "The evidences, therefore, of natural theology, distinctly imply that the Author of the distinctly imply that the Author of the Kosmos worked under limitations; that He was obliged to adapt Himself to conditions independent of His will. Not at all. How does Mr. Mill know that the Creator did not will the conditions? This is what the Bible says He did.

laws of nature, on which organic life depends, not much more perfect than the knowledge which man even now rossesses of some other natural laws, would enable man, if he had the same that an extremely ignorant. enable man, if he had the same power ver the materials and the forces erned which he has over some of those of inanimate nature, to create organized beings not less wonderful nor less adapted to their conditions of existence than those in nature.' That is to say, it man were wise enough and powerful nough, he could create animals. doubt.

DARINGLY SCEPTICAL.

"One of the most daring sentences in this daringly sceptical book is found at pages 192-'3. It reads thus: "If man had not the power, by the exercise of his own energies, for the improvement both of himself and of his outward circumstances, to do for himself and other creatures vastly more than God had in the first instance done, the Being who called him into existence would deserve something very different from thanks at his hands.' Now, Mr. Mill knew that Christian theists hold that those energies and capacities for improvement are God's gifts to man. He even admits that this may be so, and he is arguing against the omnipotence of God. Of course, he rejects the doctrine of the fall' of man, and assumes that we are reduced to the necessity of believing that God could not create anything better than an ignorant, brutal, sel-ter than an ignorant, brutal, sel-fish savage, but could endow such savage, with the power of raising him-self into a Newton or a Fenelon.' As have never known any theist who held any such view as this, I think it

useless to go into any discussion of it.
"On page 194 the author holds that there is no shadow of justice in the general arrangements of nature." Mr. general arrangements of nature.' Mr. Mill, then, it seems, when he lets himself alone, does believe in 'arrangements' in nature. Can he, or any other sane man, believe in arrangements that no one made? Did he not unconsciously

one made? Did he not unconsciously slip here, and does not his slip involve more than he intended to admit?
"But he further holds that what imperfect realization justice 'obtains in any human society (a most imperfect realization as yet), is the work of man himself, struggling upwards, against immense natural difficulties, into civilization and making to himself a second mense natural difficulties, into civiliza-tion, and making to himself a second nature far better and more unselfish than he was created with. Now, of course, all this assumes that the Biblical writers have given a false account of the origin and the character of primeval man. Mr. Mill knows that man was the origin and the character of primeval man. Mr. Mill knows that man was not created holy; but that he was created a selfish savage; that the 'fall' of man is a myth, and that the rise of man from the barbarism in which God created him is the only bright page in human history. How Mr. Mill learned all this he does not take the trouble to tell his readers; nor, so far as I can see, does he make the slightest attempt to does he make the slightest attempt to prove it. But, passing by all this, it may be seriously questioned whether man, under the most splendid forms of hisunder the most splendid forms of historical civilization, is not as selfish as the average savage. If Julius Caesar was not highly civilized, then Mr. Mill himself would have found it difficult to make out his own claim to the title of a civilized man—and if a selfish human being ever lived, I should say it was Julius Caesar.

SUCH IS THE DEITY. "On pages 194-'5 the author says:

Such is the Delty whom natural religion
points to; and any idea of God more captivating than this comes from human
wishes, or from the teaching of either
real or imaginary revelation."

"Now, if it be admitted that the general
conclusion here is difficult to question,
what then? Why, simply that 'natural
theology,' if it be exclusively natural,
and borrows nothing from revelation, is
exceedingly thin diet for a hungry soul.

"In his argument on 'Immortality,' page
200, Mr. Min says: Substance is but 6

J. S. MILL ON THEISM. Special Sale TO-DAY.

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MISSES' WASH SUITS. Fine Tailor-Made Bicycle Suits

all made to our special order and in the most approved styles. Loggins with all suits. All the \$ 5.00 Suits for \$2.50. All the 6.00 Suits for 3.00.

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WASH SUITS.

They are for girls 6 to 14 years old. They are made of Lawn, Pique, and Galatea Cloth. They come with Skirt, Waist, and Cap to match.

All that sold at \$1.50 now 89c. All that sold at \$1.75 and \$2 now

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general name for the perdurability of attributes. Wherever there is a series of thoughts connected together by memories, that constitutes a thinking subries, that constitutes a thinking substance.' A man's thoughts, then, are all there is of him. Such a statement as this will require a reform of the dictionary, and of everything that can properly be called psychology. It is not only the purest assumption, but it is directly in the teeth of the testimony of human nature as shown in the formation of language itself. If 'substance' did not mean something more than Mr. Mill discerns something more than Mr. Mill discerns in it, then no such word could ever have established itself in the language of thinking men. The almost universal testimory of intelligent human consciousness. mory of intelligent human consciousness points to the conclusion that thought is a product, and that a substance is the producer. Mr. Mill's definition simply educes the substance to zero. DOESN'T BELIEVE IN MIRACLES

"Our author finds it difficult to believe that a miracle ever occurred; and if a miracle be what he calls it (page 20), we can hardly wonder at his scepticism. He says that to make an event a miracle 'it must be produced by a direct volition, without the use of means, or at least of any means which, if simply repeated, would produce it.' Now, Argyle, in his very thoughtful book, 'The Reign of Law,' coming difficulties, and there is no room for them in a Being for whom no difficulties exist.' In other words, a Being who is so wise as to be baiked by no difficulties, cannot show any wisdom whatever?' Is this logic? time I believe in miracles. Mr. Mill's definition of a miracle seems to make the miraculous simply the impos Now, in debating the question whether miracles are historical, what right has he to rule them out by his definition? It would be as logical to discuss the question whether any such thing as a square circle ever existed.

"On the evidence for miracles, "At pages 182-"3 we have the following remarkable speculation, which the
author seems to rely upon as if it were
solld fact: "Perhaps a knowledge of the

that an extremely ignorant man writhe Fourth Gospel?

JOHN DID NOT HEAR, HE SAW. JOHN DID NOT HEAR, HE SAW.

"At page 237 we are told that when the Disciples 'do, exceptionally, name any of the persons who were the subjects or spectators of the miracles, they doubless draw from tradition." On the contrary, John emphasizes the fact that he was an eye-witness; Peter says that he saw the Transfiguration, and Luke records divers miracles which he saw Paul perform. Really, Mr. Mill, 'at the best,' states his facts very loosely.

Realiy, Mr. Mail, at the best, states he facts very loosely.

"Again: At pages 240-241, we are informed that Christ is never said to have declared any evidence of his mission (unless his own interpretation of the prophecies be so considered), except in-ternal conviction.' On the contrary, Christ distinctly and emphatically rests Christ distinctly and emphatically rests his claims upon those very miracles which Mr. Mill treats so lightly. Ho continually appeals to his works—works such as no other man had done—miracles. And as to his 'interpretations of the prophecies,' which Mr. Mill hides away in a parenthesis, they were counted as absolutely decisive by Christ hipself.

himself.

"On page 254, in a scathing criticism of John's Gospel, Mr. Mill complains of matter imported from Philo and the Alexandrian Platonists." But what did an 'extremely ignorant' man know about Philo and the Alexandrian Platonists? Probably Mr. Mill had forgotten how 'extremely ignorant' John was. himself.

MILL DOESN'T KNOW. "On page 255 Mr. Mill insists that Christ never made the smallest pretensions to the character of God, and that he 'would probably have thought such a pretension as biasphemous, as it seemed to the men who condemned him.' And this, in the face of the fact that Christ incurred the charge of biasphemy by claiming the power to forgive sins, by claiming the power to forgive and of the further fact that he all

by claiming the power to forgive sins, and of the further fact that he allowed one of His Disciples to call Him 'My Lord and my God,' and distinctly approved of that Disciple's confession.

"But the curious reader will ask, 'What has Mr. Mill thought of as a substitute for Christianity?' In reply, we must sadly say, that, for the thinking man, he has nothing but blank scepticism. On page 255 he does, however, admit that it would not, even now, ever, admit that it would not, even now, or had a better translation of the Rule of Virtue, from the abstract into the concrete, than to endeavor so to live that Christ would approve our life.' O, that this able and learned man had given to such a 'translation' the time, thought, and labor which were bestowed upon these ingenious, but pernicious, essays.'

Crisis in Chile.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Santiago de Chile says the Antunez Cabinet has resigned.

GRECORY.—Died, at the residence of E. C. Peryear, Farington, Hanover county, Va., yesterday at 7:30 A. M., JOSEPH FITZHUGH, youngest son of James A. and M. L. Gregory, aged 11 months and 2 days.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

Thus swiftly fied its life away.

It died ere its expanding soul Had ever burned with wrong das Had ever spurned at Heaven's con Or ever quenched its sacred fires. It died to sin, it died to cares, But for a moment felt the rod; O, mourner, such the Lord designed Such are the children of our God. Funeral will take place at the dence of his father, 500 1-2 west Marstreet, THIS (Wednesday) AFT NOON at 4 o'clock. Interment at 1 wood.